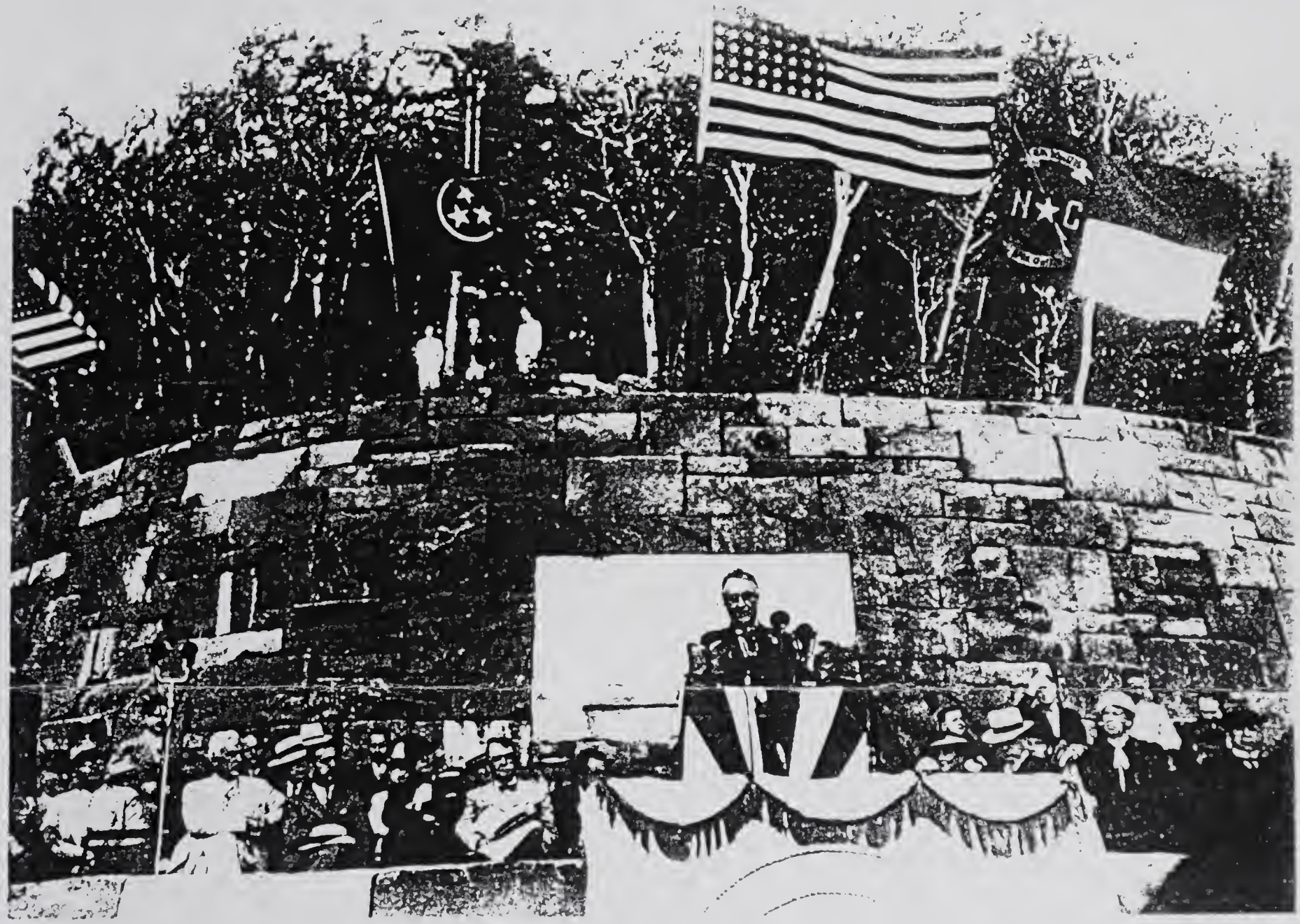
CAROLINA TAMS QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the CAROLINA TOKEN & MEDAL SOCIETY

VOL. 7 NO. 1 1987 WHOLE № 25



President Roosevelt giving a speech in the Great Smoky Mountains at Clingman's Dome on September 2nd 1940.

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President's message:

The A.N.A. Midwinter Convention is behind us now. I personally enjoyed attending the show but the exonumia pickings were pretty slim. I did not find a single South Carolina token.

But on the bright side, the CAROLINA TAMS meeting held on Saturday was a success. The meeting room in the Radisson Plaza, Charlotte was full and everyone seemed to enjoy the slide show. Thanks to everyone involved in helping to arrange the meeting.

As I said before, the meeting was well attended. We even had some dignitaries present: Ruth Ann Brettell (Executive Director of the A.N.A.), Burnett Anderson (Washington correspondent for Numismatic News), Dorothy Baber (Secretary of TAMS) and Larry Baber (Treasurer of TAMS) and Ken Hallenbeck (a member of the A.N.A. Board and I believe a future candidate for president of the American Numismatic Association.

A special "WELCOME!" to all the new members who joined at the convention.

Well, that's about it for now-- Regards, Tony

Our special Carolina TAMS "get together" on Saturday morning was a success, if this photo isn't of the Japanese businessmen's meeting held next door to ours. Just kidding! Here's "Big" Tony making our meeting a delight with his slide presentation on his favorite metallic subject,"South Carolina Tokens."

(photo courtesy of Token and Medal Society)

The Draughon Text-Book Company (was) located in Nashville, Tennessee was "publishers of Text-Books on Bookkeeping, Banking, Commercial Law" and etc. They were in-addition "dealers in all kinds of Blank Books, College Currency (Paper and Coin), Blank Forms, etc., for use in Business Colleges and Commercial Departments of Literary Schools."

The following extractions are from one of their textbooks— DRAUGHON'S PROGRESSIVE Bookkeeping and Business Manual, Part II (1919) by Jno. F. Draughon. The subject for these pages is "The Lumber Business— A Peculiar Business," a descriptive examination into the workings of the lumber business from the standpoint of the pay-roll accounting and the use of "Mill-Checks."

THE LUMBER BUSINESS—A Peculiar Business.

The keeping of a set of books for a large sawmill and lumber concern would likely present a problem too complex for the average man or woman who has just graduated in Bookkeeping at the average business college; and even many experienced bookkeepers—men and women who have successfully kept the accounts of ordinary businesses—would be nonplused when confronted with the numerous and varied accounts peculiar to the sawmill and lumber business.

The number of men and women who have completed the Draughon Bookkeeping Course and who are holding positions with lumber companies in many of the States is probably larger than the aggregate of men and women who have completed all other Bookkeeping Courses and who are now connected with lumber concerns in those States.

From experience gained in the lumber business—he was once connected with a large lumber company—and from close study of that business, especially with regard to keeping accounts therefor, the author feels that he is capable of giving students an insight into and an understanding of lumber accounting. The concern with which he was connected owned and operated a sawmill, a planing mill, a dry house, a commissary (merchandise store), and a railroad, and owned forty thousand acres. The concern's bookkeeper was required to keep, separately, the losses, gains, expenses, etc., of each department, as shown in the following instructions in regard to accounts kept in the lumber business:

Form of Mill Check.

MILL-CHECK.

Debit it (and credit Signature Account) with the amount of mill checks signed by the treasurer or the president and placed in charge of the bookkeeper—mill checks to be used, for convenience, in paying off mill hands, etc.; debit it, also, with all mill checks received in exchange for lumber, merchandise, and cash, and with all mill checks received on account, etc.	**Credit it** (and debit Signature Account) with mill checks destroyed because of mutilation and with those destroyed for the purpose of discontinuing their use; credit it (Mill-Check), also, with all mill checks issued to employees. (Mill-Check Account is not supposed to affect Profit and Loss Account, unless some of the mill checks are lost sight of by persons into whose possession they may come.)

Mill-Check Account or a similar account may be used by a sawmill concern or a like concern. Suppose that, as a matter of convenience, the concern issues mill checks—places them in circulation—as *money*, so to speak: in that case, at the end of a day or a week, the foreman of the mill hands pays them in mill checks, instead of crediting them with their time; and the concern cashes, or *redeems*, those checks on the day of the week or the day of the month which the concern has fixed as that on which it will cash, or redeem, them—in the meantime, however, the mill checks being acceptable, as cash, at the commissary (the concern's store), in exchange for merchandise, or at the lumber yard, in exchange for lumber.

Mill checks usually bear the printed words, "Not Transferable;" but, notwithstanding that fact, it is often the case that merchants in towns or villages near the location of a concern issuing such checks accept them in exchange for merchandise. It is the opinion of the author that mill checks bearing the printed words, "Not Transferable," are negotiable if there is not written on them the name of the person to whom they are issued.

It is sometimes the case that a sawmill concern that operates a store issues a certain form of mill check on which these words are printed, "Payable in Merchandise, Only, at Our Store;" or, "Good for $——— Worth of Merchandise at Our Store." The Merchandise (or Commissary) Department of a sawmill concern, a construction company, or the like is usually a money-maker.

Mill checks are usually issued in denominations of from 5 cents to $5, sometimes even larger, and circulate as money in sections in which are located the concerns by which they are issued.

The *net debit* to Mill-Check Account should equal the amount of mill checks on hand,

just as cash on hand should equal the *net debit* to Cash Account, as shown by Cash Account on the Ledger or the Cashbook.

SIGNATURE.

Debit it (and credit Mill-Check Account) with all mill checks destroyed because of mutilation and with all mill checks destroyed because of a decision to cease using them.	**Credit it** (and debit Mill-Check Account) with all mill checks signed with a purpose of circulating them. (The **net credit** to this account should equal the aggregate amount of the mill checks in circulation.)

While mill checks do not represent an investment, yet records of their issue and disposition should be made—their *history,* from issue to final disposition, should be given; in other words, when mill checks are issued, they should be placed in charge of an account or accounts, and the author favors the keeping of a Mill-Check Account and a Signature Account.

DISCOUNT-CHECK.

Debit it (and credit Profit and Loss) when you declare profits at the close of the business year.	**Credit it** with the discount received by you on mill checks which you cash before pay day.

Let's suppose a case: You are the bookkeeper for a lumber concern or some other concern that issues mill checks, or similar checks, or scrip, to its employees. On the 20th of a certain month, John Jones, an employee, who holds mill checks to the amount of $20, redeemable on the 10th of the succeeding month, says to you: "Please cash these mill checks." You say: "As you know, this is not our regular day for cashing mill checks. If you will deposit your mill checks on the 1st of the month, we will issue to you, in exchange for them, a duebill, payable on the 10th—our regular pay day." In reply, Employee Jones says: "I need the money now, for I am going to leave this locality to-day. Give me $18 for my checks, amounting to $20, and they are yours." Accordingly, you hand Jones $18 and take up his mill checks, such a course being in conformity with your concern's business policy; and you debit Mill-Check Account with $20 and credit Cash Account and Discount-Check Account, respectively, with $18 and $2.

PAY-ROLL.

Debit it (and credit Cash) at the time you pay the concern's employees—that is, if you keep a Pay-Roll Account.	**Credit it** (and debit Expense, Mill-Check, or a like account), at the end of each month, with the total due employees.

The Pay-Roll Account kept by the lumber company to which reference was made herein-before was handled in this way: In order to get mill checks cashed, every one holding such checks was required to deposit them with the bookkeeper on the 1st of the month, when the bookkeeper gave the mill-check holder, in exchange for his mill checks, a duebill, payable on the 10th of that month. At the close of business, on the 1st of the month, the bookkeeper first counted the mill checks which had been deposited and for which duebills had been given on that day; then he debited Mill-Check Account and credited Pay-Roll Account. By this plan, the bookkeeper of this lumber concern—which was located fifteen miles from the nearest banking town—ascertained precisely the amount of cash that he must have on hand on the 10th to pay the concern's employees.

On the 10th of the month, the duebills, upon presentation, by the holders, at the office of the company, were cashed; and the bookkeeper then debited Pay-Roll Account and credited Cash Account with the amount of cash paid out for the duebills.

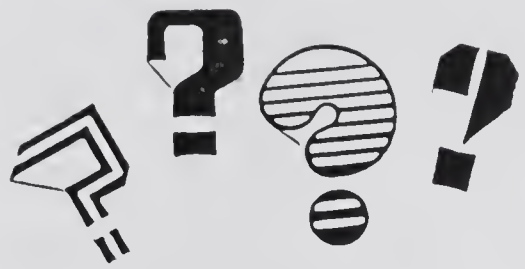
The keeping of an account with each employee, instead of keeping a Pay-Roll Account, is preferable in some cases. However, when a pay roll is composed of the names of from one hundred to two hundred persons, much more work is, obviously, involved in the keeping of an account with each of these persons than in keeping a Pay-Roll Account.

CANAL ZONE METAL CHECKS ****** UPDATE

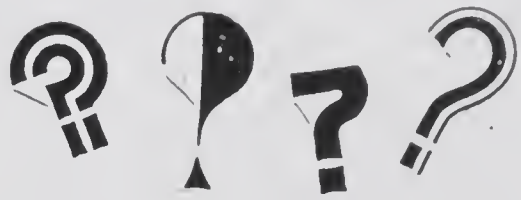
Carolina TAMS member Eugene Hamlin, Jr. has sent in an update to one of the C.Z. checks listed in the QUARTERLY, December 1985 (Whole no. 12). ----- See page 7

AM. RY.S.CO. / NEW YORK / P.R.R. CO. / 58521 / DOCK LABORER

Hamlin# PRR-40 is made of brass & 45 mm. in dia.
ALL LETTERS & NUMBERS INCUSE



THE MYSTERY of the MISSING SALOON TOKENS



Tony Chibbaro

In dealing with other token collectors and in doing research for the upcoming catalog of South Carolina tokens, I have often been asked about the existence of South Carolina saloon tokens. I have always answered that, as far as I knew, there were none. This seemed to me to be a bit unusual, But I justified the apparent absence of such tokens to the fact that South Carolina was located right in the middle of the "Bible Belt." While this may have been a contributing factor, I no longer think it was the sole reason for their non-existence. Only recently did I learn of what I believe to be a more influential factor in the absence of saloon tokens from South Carolina.

As most other token collectors, I have always enjoyed reading about other types of collectibles. It was with such interest that I began reading the standard reference on South Carolina dispensary bottles, appropriately named The South Carolina Dispensary : A Bottle Collector's Atlas and History of the System by Phillip Huggins. This book not only contains information on all known types of S.C. dispensary bottles, but also presents a complete history of the system itself. This latter portion of the book goes into the historical perspectives of the dispensary system as enacted by the state legislature: the politics, the legal entanglements, the shortcomings, and the enforcement problems which plagued the system throughout its life.

The dispensary law, as voted on in 1892, was a response to a growing temperance movement within the state. As written, it outlawed all saloons and whiskey dealers from doing business after July 1, 1893. From this time forward, all whiskey had to be purchased from the dispensary system, formed by the state to regulate (and hopefully decrease) the liquor consumption of its citizens. But the fact that saloons were specifically outlawed did not eradicate them; realistically the dispensary law only drove them underground. There were almost as many "blind tigers" (as the clandestine saloons were nicknamed) in downtown Charleston after the enactment of the dispensary system as there were saloons and barrooms before. But probably these new establishments were not anxious to advertise their line of business with the issuance of tokens lest the long arm of the law find its way into their secret saloons. Hence the absence of saloon tokens during the dispensary years.

Even though the dispensary system generated tremendous profits for the state coffers, it collapsed under its own weight in 1907, mainly due to corruption and profiteering. But this did not spell an immediate resurrection of the saloons. Some of the dispensaries were continued on a county-administered basis, which was definitely preferable to the only legal alternative - complete prohibition. Although the state-administered dispensary system was dismantled, the state constitution allowed only county dispensaries. Saloons were still unlawful.

The county dispensaries continued to operate until 1920, when national prohibition was enacted. This was no big deal to the

many blind tigers (now called speak-easies) in Charleston and the other big towns, because they had already had 20+ years experience in the clandestine saloon business. But I still doubt they wished to advertise their business with tokens. Even after prohibition ended in 1933, a state constitutional amendment was required for the saloon business to become legal again in South Carolina. But by this time token issuance and usage was mainly confined to a few cotton mill company stores; very few small businesses used tokens any longer.

Even though no real saloon tokens have yet come to light, there are a few tokens which barely miss being called real saloon tokens. (To be a <u>real</u> saloon token, the word "saloon" must appear as part of the inscription on the token.)

During the rule of the dispensary system, many private "clubs" were formed for the expressed intention of providing fellowship. But I imagine the primary benefit of membership was the availability of gambling and the sale of liquor by the drink. Illustrated are two of these clubs' tokens. Both are brass and both are nickel-sized. I speculate that they were used not only at the bar, but also in some type of gambling machine located on the premises.

Another almost-saloon token is shown at right. This particular token was used in Newberry, S.C. circa 1890. Iley W. Fant was listed in the 1890 Gazetteer as a saloonkeeper. Twenty-five cents would have been about the cost of one drink at that point in time. The token itself is brass and uniface, and all letters are incuse.

The final near-miss saloon token is shown at the right. J.C. Seegers ran a beer distillery in Columbia until 1879. It is not known for certain if he had an accompanying saloon, but the existence of this token and a similar token of 25¢ denomination would certainly suggest the existence of such a saloon. The pictured token is brass.

But, unfortunately, none of the preceding tokens have the word "saloon" appearing as part of their inscriptions. Will a real S.C. saloon token be uncovered in the future? It's impossible to say for sure. But if one is found, the chances are it will be pre-1893 (due to the dispensary law) and from Charleston (the most wide-open town in the state). Perhaps it will look somewhat like the fantasy I have created at right.

Hopefully, at some point in the future I will find such a token, and then I could report that the South Carolina saloon tokens are no longer missing.

Swirling clouds swept down low over Clingman's Dome that September day, and some light rain began to fall. We who waited there for the arrival of President Roosevelt scurried to a CCC camp shelter nearby.

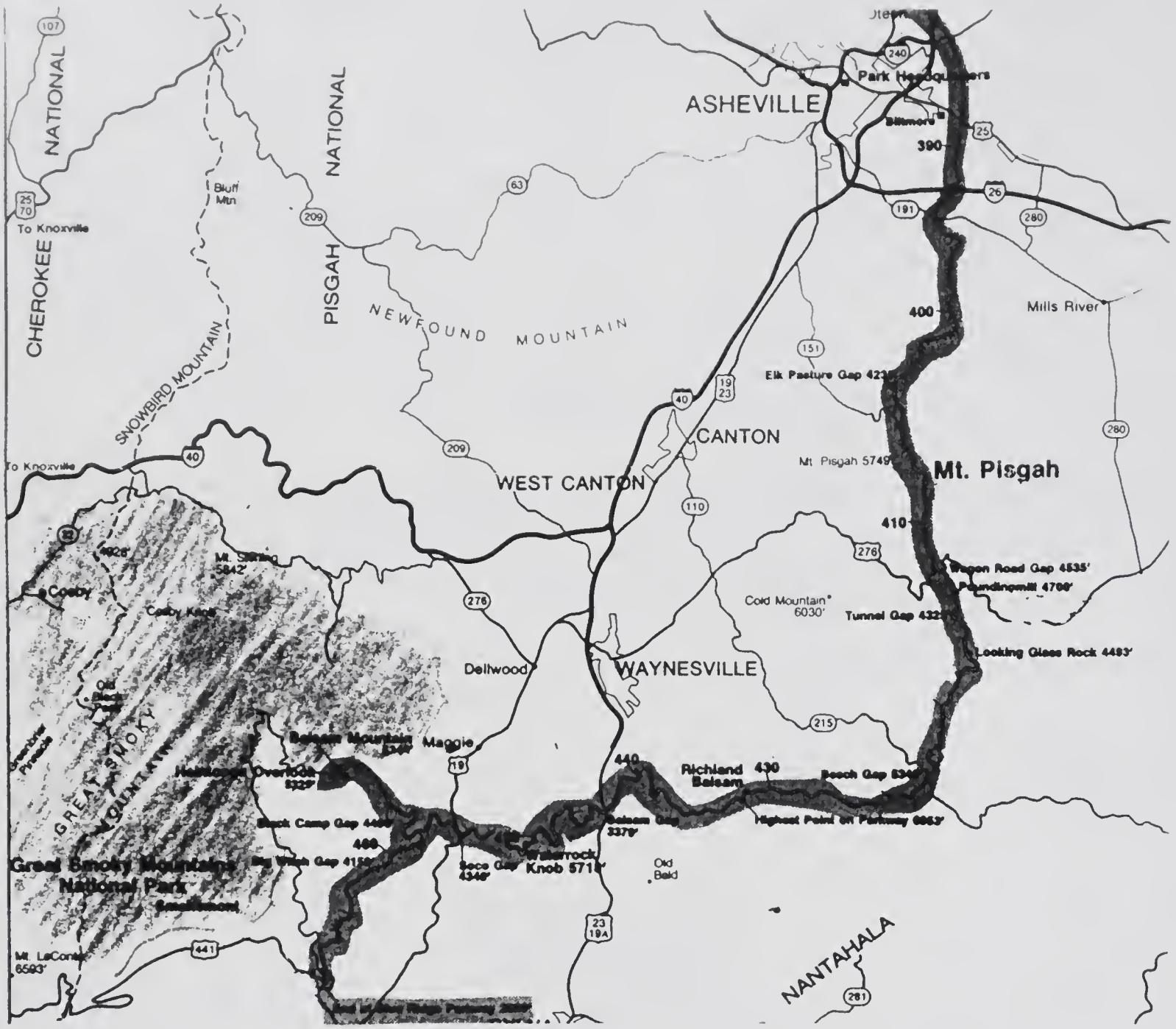
The date is September 2, 1940 and a high school journalist from Forest City, N.C., Hoyt McAfee, is describing the morning he and so many others gathered atop Clingman's Dome to see and hear President Roosevelt dedicate the GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK.

Hoyt waited as did a number of State officials, FBI agents from Asheville and "various other candidates for political office" under a shelter for the rain to stop. Moments later, however, the President's motorcade rounded the turn in the road leading to the dome. Writes Hoyt, "As if responding to some invisible signal the rain let up and a scattering of hail fell. Just then we caught our first glimpse of the most famous face in the United States-- President Roosevelt's." His open touring car "rolled forward at a leisurely clip" and all along the roadside people had come to greet and cheer him. "As for FDR" Hoyt remarks, "he flashed his infectious grin, doffed his battered campaign hat, and waved jubilantly to all of us."

While an estimated crowd of over ten thousand watched and waited for the dedication to begin, a young Hoyt would recall later the moment, as a nervous young journalist, he would meet the President and chat with him a brief few minutes. "His informality and intense human warmth," writes Hoyt, "induced me to shed my nervousness and relax. First off, he removed his lap robe, pointed to his leg braces, and explained that rainy weather added to the discomfort of his polio affliction."

Standing that day before a monument that straddled the boundaries of North Carolina and Tennessee, the President's speech "called on the people to be prepared to protect the nation's freedom." Many had come that day in September 1940 to see the dedication of a beautiful and scenic section of the Great Smokies preserved as a national park for the people. A young man came and spoke with the President of the United States and experienced the "intense human warmth" and strength of a man.

excerpts from "Little Known Stories About Well-Known People"
Hoyt McAfee THE STATE, February 15,1969,p.14.



Not fully shown in this humble Park Service map is the vastiness of the Great Smoky Mt. National Park which has half of its range in Tennessee.

To commemorate the dedication of the GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK on September 2nd 1940 by President Roosevelt the 1st National Bank and Trust Company of Asheville, N.C. had medals struck. All appear to have been struck in what appears to be an antique silver plated bronze by Whitehead-Hoag Company.

round 32 mm

Obverse: ASHEVILLE / EASTERN GATEWAY / (view of mountains with two columns in foreground) / GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS / NATIONAL PARK / DEDICATED SEPT 2ND 1940 BY / FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT / PRESIDENT / -U-S-A-

Reverse: SERVICE THAT MAKES FRIENDS AND KEEPS THEM / 1 ST / NATIONAL BANK / AND TRUST COMPANY / ASHEVILLE / N.C. / WHITEHEAD- HOAG (imprint in sm. letters)

To be able to echo the good word "Sucess" with our get together in Charlotte is very rewarding I believe for those of us who worked to have it come together. We had quite a number of new faces in the group along with an equal number of our regulars. I personally want to thank those members who attended as I believe the program Tony gave was well worth the time. And to Tony a special thanks for giving the program on Saturday morning.

This issue is coming some months late, but nevertheless I will try to get it out as I can find the material to fill the pages of the QUARTERLY. I continue to be short on material to publish, as I suppose all the journals that publish as an organization's paper offspring. I had hoped to carry a special feature on the counterstamped U.S. coins of North Carolina and South Carolina, but I am still waiting for badly needed photos that I have requested from some of our members. Also, I am planning to have some supplements to one of the future issues listing the plastic Food Stamp tokens of N.C. and S.C. These will be supplements in addition to the regular journal.

I WOULD LIKE TO ENCOURAGE MEMBERS TO SEND IN NEWS ITEMS, ARTICLES and What Have You to the QUARTERLY. You don't have to worry about being a good writer. The important point is that you are Sharing with others in the club information, whether it be news items, finds in exonumia or an event coming up soon, your comments.

Send material to : Jerry R. Roughton
P.O. Box 1111
Morehead City, NC 28557

Enough said on that subject.
I will be moving again before too long, but at present I am not sure where in North Carolina. I will continue to receive mail at the above address possibly through the summer, but hopefully I will know more details by the next QUARTERLY.

Regards, Ed.

FREE CLASSIFIED ADS

New member wishes to obtain original back issues of the QUARTERLY-- can you help? He needs Whole numbers 9 and 11, and page 3/4 of whole number 1. J.L. Gray, P.O. Box 8266, Greenville, NC 27835

Paper scrip for the CRANBERRY FURNACE COMPANY, an iron ore mine located at Cranberry, N.C., available. These are remainder sheets (full sheets--approx. 9" x 12½") of five unattached $1 punch cards used at the Company Store circa. 1920's. $10 pd. Jerry R. Roughton, P.O. Box 1111, Morehead City, NC 28557

WANTED: Paper play money and other types of paper "Fun Money." This includes show advertising bills. Thanks! Robert W. Ross III, P.O. Box 765, Wilmington, Delaware 19899-0765

☆☆☆ ATLANTA COLLECTIBLES SHOW ☆☆☆

August 22-23, 1987

Sheraton Atlanta Airport Hotel
1325 Virginia Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia 30344
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For collectors and dealers in Tokens, Medals, Worlds Fair Artifacts, Postcards, Adevrtising, Politicals, Paper Money, Stocks, Bonds, Antiques, etc.

☆☆ Major auction of Exonumia to be conducted by ☆☆

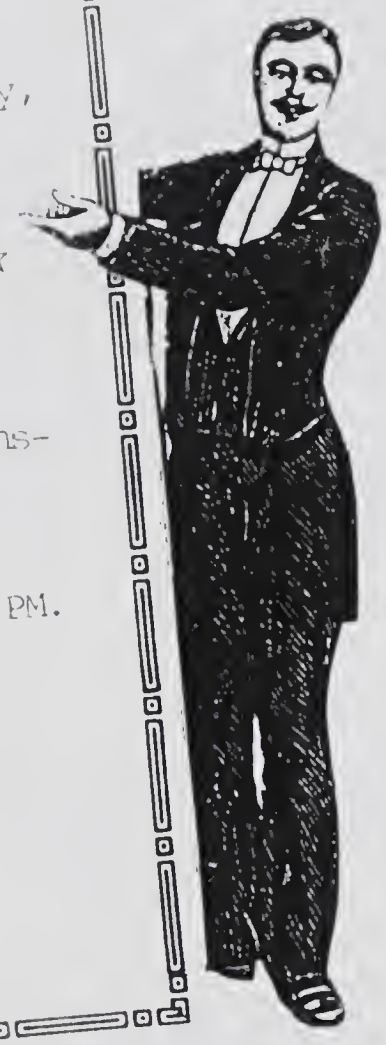
Charles E. Kirtley

Special room rates will apply. Free admission. Free transportation to and from the airport.

Dealer set-up will be August 21, 1987 starting at 4:00 PM.

Inquiries about table availability should be made to:

Lee Woodbury
P.O. Box 20348
St. Petersburg, FL 33742
(813) 527-5258



CLASSIFIED ADS continued----

WANTED: N.C. transit tokens, will swap or purchase. Also looking for N.C. video arcade tokens, especially ones with city and state. What do you have to trade or sell? Let's swap lists! Curtis H. Judge, 4505 Cherry Valley Dr., Rockville, MD 20853

SELL 50 different, or 100 mixed dog tags or transportation tokens for $10.50 ppd. J. Studebaker, 2614 Legare Street, Beaufort, SC 29902

WANTED: Rare N.C. small nationals and post cards of High Point and Kernersville,N.C. early post cards preferred. Robert P. Payne, 311 Dilworth Road, Kernersville,NC 27284

WANTED: North Carolina scrip, Depression scrip and obsolete currency. Also pre-1900 Bank histories items. Jim Sazama, P.O. Box 1235, Southern Pines, NC 28387

CAROLINA TAMS QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the CAROLINA TOKEN & MEDAL SOCIETY

VOL. 7 NO. 2 1987 WHOLE № 26

CAR-TAMS MEETING

announced for SCNA Convention

GREENVILLE, S.C. Oct. 10

South Carolina Edition

President's message:

Dear CAR-TAMS members,

By the time you read this, the dog days of Summer should be giving way to the cool evenings of Autumn. The smell of pigskin will definitely be in the air. But hopefully you will be able to take time-out from your football tail-gate parties to attend the annual South Carolina Numismatic Association show in Greenville, S.C. on October 9, 10 and 11.

Carolina TAMS will be holding an educational forum (slide show) followed by a short business meeting if warranted. The slide show will consist of a presentation on Civil War Tokens or Sutler Tokens, or both. So please come to the show-- and bring along your trading material.

The S.C.N.A. Convention is being held at the Holiday Inn at the intersection of I-385 and Roper Mountain Road, Greenville, S.C. The slide presentation / meeting will begin at 1:00 P.M. on Saturday, October 10th.

I hope to see everyone there.

Regards, Tony Chibbaro

Tony Chibbaro

Editor's Notes

"Tuning Up," as the title of Porte Crayon's drawing (HARPER'S 1858 edition) may suggest things are getted in tune in Greenville, SC for a convention and a CAROLINA TOKEN & MEDAL SOCIETY meeting. The meeting has been amply outlined above for you by our president so let me say only I hope you are able to attend.

I am sorry to report that due to some unforeseen problems with the printers in Greensboro I was unable to have the QUARTERLY in your hands in time to announce the TAMS meeting scheduled on the 19th Sept. in conjunction with the N.C.N.A. Convention in Winston-Salem. I am presently looking for a local printer in which I can trust the job. There are very few printers who do "quick copy" work in this county, but I will continue the search.

For myself, I would like to mention that I have relocated again-- this time in Kenansville, N.C. So hopefully over the next few months I will be settled to put the writing back on schedule. If you need to contact me my new address: Jerry R. Roughton P.O.831 Kenansville,NC 28349

cont.pg.8

SOUTH CAROLINA CANNERY MAVERICKS
by Tony Chibbaro

The state of South Carolina, being situated as it is on the Eastern Seaboard, has benefitted greatly from its coastal heritage. The many marshes, estuaries, and tidal basins are not only beautiful to behold but also have been very productive for those who have chosen to harvest the many bounties located there. The fishing industry has enjoyed a long and varied history in the Low Country, and assuredly some of that history has involved the use of tokens.

There were several different S.C. oyster and shrimp canneries that issued maverick tokens. I will list all the ones that are presently known. Interestingly, they all happen to be from either the Charleston area or the Beaufort area.

(BEAUFORT, S.C.) Beaufort County
Obv - HUNT PKG. CO. / 5
Rev - (blank)
Brass, 23.5 mm, round, all letters incuse

The Upson and Hunt Co. was listed in the oyster business as early as 1893. In later years, apparently Hunt assumed full control of the business, as there is no mention of Upson. And sometime around 1920, L.P. Maggioni & Co. of Savannah, Ga. purchased the Hunt Packing Co. but continued to operate it under the old name for a period of time. Maggioni later changed the name and operated the cannery into the 50's. There are other tokens (non-mavericks) known from the Hunt Packing Co.

(BEAUFORT, S.C.) Beaufort County
Obv - ROBERTS CANNING CO. / 8
Rev - (blank)
Aluminum, 21.5 mm, round

The Roberts Canning Co. was packing oysters in Beaufort already in 1914, and probably for several years before this date. The last listing occurs in 1921.

(BURTON, S.C.) Beaufort County
Obv - HENDERSON PACKING CO. / 2½ / J
Rev - (same)
Aluminum, 23 mm, scalloped (12), all incuse

This particular token is listed in Russell Rulau's United States Trade Tokens 1866-1889 as catalog # SC-Be-3 with a possible issue date of 1889. But upon checking 1886 and 1893 business directories (and several others before and after these years), I could find no listing for the Henderson Packing Company. Local sources state that the company was actually located in the neighboring town of Burton, S.C.

(HILTON HEAD, S.C.) Beaufort County
Obv - H.H.O.F. CO. (Hilton Head Oyster Factory Co.)
Rev - MUST BE CASHED / WEEKLY
Brass, 25 mm, round

(HILTON HEAD, S.C.) Beaufort County
Obv - H.H.O.F. CO. (Hilton Head Oyster Factory Co.) / 169
Rev - (blank)
Brass, 25 mm, round, holed as made, all incuse

These two tokens were issued by the Hilton Head Oyster Factory Company probably in the 20's. I found listings in the 1922 and 1923 Duns. The operation in Hilton Head was listed as having headquarters in Savannah, Ga. The following token was also used at the Hilton Head facility.

(HILTON HEAD, S.C.) Beaufort County
Obv - H.H.P. CO. (Hilton Head Packing Co.) / 1113
Rev - (blank)
Brass, 29 mm, round, holed as made, all incuse

(FROGMORE, S.C.) Beaufort County
Obv - GOOD FOR / 8¢ / GEO. W. LOWDEN / AT FROGMORE / FACTORY
Rev - NOT TRANSFERABLE / PAYABLE / TO / 8¢ / EMPLOYEES ONLY
Aluminum, 25 mm, round

The above business concern is listed in various directories in the teen's and 20's as an oyster packing company with headquarters in Savannah, Ga.

(BIG OAK ISLAND, S.C.) Charleston County
Obv - J.O. MASSENBURG / SHRIMP
Rev - 3
Aluminum, 18 mm, round

James Owen Massenburg moved to Big Oak Island (between James Island and Folly Island) about 1922 and started business operations which included a warehouse, canning factory, and a fleet of shrimpboats. The warehouse and canning factory were destroyed by fire in the late 20's. Malicious arson was suspected by Massenburg but the cannery was not rebuilt due to a lack of insurance. And to heap insult upon injury, Massenburg's shrimpboats were destroyed by a hurricane about two years later. The token shown above was used to keep track of the number of buckets of shrimp deheaded by the employees. There may very well be other denominations in existence.

(AWENSDAW & CHARLESTON, S.C.) Charleston County
Obv - SHELMORE / OYSTER / PRODUCTS CO.
Rev - 50 (within rays)
Brass, 28 mm, round

(AWENSDAW & CHARLESTON, S.C.) Charleston County
Obv - SHELMORE / OYSTER / PRODUCTS CO.
Rev - 25
Brass, 26 mm, round

(AWENSDAW & CHARLESTON, S.C.) Charleston County
Obv - SHELMORE / O.P. / CO.
Rev - 10
Brass, 17 mm, round

(AWENSDAW & CHARLESTON, S.C.) Charleston County
Obv - SHELMORE / OYSTER / PRODUCTS Cº
Rev - (blank)
Brass, 35 mm, round

The above tokens were probably used at the Awensdaw location (and possibly the Charleston location). The Shelmore Oyster Products Co. is listed in 1922 and 1923 directories in Awensdaw, but no Charleston listing is seen until 1933. Then in 1940, the Awensdaw operation is listed as a branch of a Charleston headquarters. It is quite possible that the cannery (along with a commissary store due to the remote location) was located in Awensdaw with a home office and shipping terminal in Charleston. If this scenario is correct, perhaps the tokens were only used in Awensdaw at the commissary. Maybe someone knowledgeable about the dates of usage of the die styles can date these tokens for me.

(CHARLESTON, S.C.) Charleston County
Obv - CHARLESTON / CANNING / CO.
Rev - (picture of 3 tomatoes)
Brass, 26 mm, octagonal

This token was obviously not used in the oyster or shrimp packing operations of the Charleston Canning Company, but I have included it anyhow because this company did have oyster packing operations (1914 Dun). The only other directory listing I can find appears in the 1893 Bradstreet, where the company is listed as simply a cannery.

These 13 tokens are all of the attributed S.C. maverick cannery tokens that I know about. Anyone with a maverick which is not listed above but is thought to be from S.C. is politely asked to send me a rubbing, description, etc. for the S.C. cataloging project. Thanks. Tony Chibbaro, PO Box 420, Prosperity, SC 29127.

Rich Hartzog of World Exonumia announced that Greg Brunk's new book--AMERICAN AND CANADIAN COUNTERMARKED COINS is now available.

The newly published 8½" x 11" book is 352 pages in length and features over 2100 photographs--"photographs on virtually every page." It is available in either a softbound edition for $42.45, or a hardbound edition in brown with gold stamping at $52.45 postpaid. Available via distributors, or order direct from; WORLD EXONUMIA PRESS, POB 4143 ASR, Rockford, IL 61110-0643. Write for details on the "Deluxe leather bound edition" which is also available.

FREE CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED: N.C. Transit Tokens--Atwood#'s 30C,D, 40A, 140A, 190A,B,C, 280A,B,C,D, 290A,B, 330A, 390A, 440B, 450A,B, 545A,B, 660A,C, 680B 700D, 710A, 770B, 850A,B,C, 998A,B,C, 100A. Will swap or Buy for Cash--Pay minimum 3X catalog value. Curtis H. Judge, 4505 Cherry Valley Dr., Rockville, MD 20853.

+++++Please note: the above ad appears somewhat late, so Curtis may or may not need all the above. You still may wish to contact him. Sorry Curtis!

+======= + ========== + =========== + =========== + ========== + ====

WANTED: PA merchant tokens, George Washington store cards, old charge coins. Always want John Wanamaker tokens, medals, trade cards, etc. Thanks! George R. Ganter, 580 E. Street Andrews Dr., Media, PA 19063 5804

+ ======== + =========== + ============ + ============ + ============

Wish to trade GEORGIA merchant tokens for scarcer Florida,South Carolina or Virginia tokens. Also have a variety of paper chits and misc. paper scrip to trade for same listed 3 Southern States. Write: Jerry R. Roughton, P.O. Box 831, Kenansville, NC 28439.

New Finds from S. C.

by Tony Chibbaro

Obv - GEO. W. SEIGNIOUS / DRUGGIST /
CHARLESTON, S.C.
Rev - GOOD FOR / 5¢ / CIGAR
(brass, 21.9 mm, round)
George W. Seignious, Sr. was listed in various directories between 1914 and 1933 as a druggist in Charleston, S.C.

Obv - E.M.I. BROWN / AGENT / GEN. / MDSE. /
JOHNS ISLAND / S.C.
Rev - GOOD FOR / 10 ¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE
(brass, 22.9 mm, round)
E.M.I. Brown was listed as having a general store on this island outside of Charleston in the 1922 and 1923 Duns.

Obv - J.B. BRITTON / SUMTER, / S.C.
Rev - GOOD FOR / 1¢ / IN TRADE
(brass, 18.0 mm, round)
J.B. Britton was first listed in the 1917 Dun as having a general store and ginnery near Sumter. In the '28 and '33 Bradstreets, the business was listed as a commissary. And then in 1940, the estate of John B. Britton was listed as a general store, cotton ginnery, and in the lumber and contracting business.

Obv - WALTERBORO / LUMBER CO. / WALTERBORO, S.C.
Rev - GOOD FOR / 25 / IN TRADE
(brass, 24.7 mm, round)
The Walterboro Lumber Co. shows up in directories from 1914 through 1922. In one directory (1914 Bradstreet), it was listed as a branch operation of Ridgeway, Iowa.

Obv- J.B. RIEDLINGER / BAKERY / AND /
CONFECTIONERY / COLUMBIA, S.C.
Rev- GOOD FOR ONE / 5¢ / LOAF OF BREAD
(aluminum, 23.8 mm, round)
J.B. Riedlinger was listed as a baker in the 1893 Bradstreet. In 1914, W.J. Heidt was identified as operating Riedlinger's Steam Bakery.

Obv - R.L. CORBITT & SON (Salley, S.C.)
Rev - GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
(brass, 24.7 mm, round)
R.L. Corbitt and Co. was identified between 1914 and 1920 as a general store in Salley, S.C. Apparently, the Co. portion of the firm's name was meant to include the son.

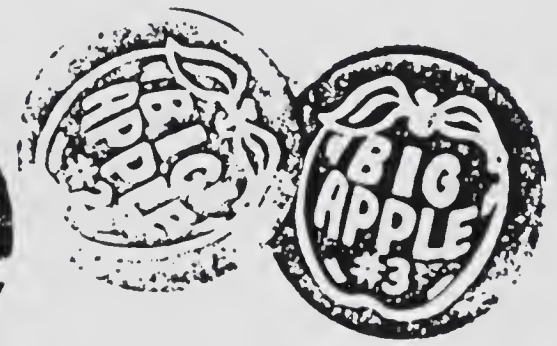
EDITOR'S NOTES continued

My thanks to Tony for his timely articles for this issue of the QUARTERLY which spotlights South Carolina tokens. Also thanks to those who continue to be supportive in various ways. And my special thanks to my wife Becke who is there to help when I need a co-editor, manager or slicking the stamps and envelopes.

Again if you have articles, ads for the classified, news or inform-mation to share please send it to me so that it may be included in the QUARTERLY. Thanks for your continued support.

Ed.

FOOD STAMP TOKENS OF THE CAROLINAS TO BE CATALOGUED



CATALOGUING THE PLASTIC FOOD STAMP TOKENS, USED SO FREQUENTLY A FEW DECADES AGO BY SUPERMARKET CHAINS AND GROCERY STORES "TO MAKE CHANGE," WILL BE A PROJECT FOR SOME CAROLINA TAMS MEMBERS.

PLANS ARE CURRENTLY IN THE WORKS TO HOPEFULLY COMPLETE BY JANUARY 1988 A COMPREHENSIVE LISTINGS OF ALL KNOWN PLASTIC FOOD STAMP TOKENS OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA. WORKING ON THE PROJECT WILL BE AUBREY T. HADDOCK AND JERRY ROUGHTON ON THE NORTH CAROLINA PART, AND TONY CHIBBARO AND N.R. MACK FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

WE ARE ASKING ALL MEMBERS HAVING FOOD STAMP TOKENS FOR EITHER N.C. OR S.C., OR BOTH TO PLEASE SUBMIT THEIR LISTINGS. MOST OF THESE PLASTIC TOKENS CAN BE EASILY COPIED ON ONE OF THE PHOTOCOPY MACHINES FOUND IN MOST LIBRARIES OR PRINTING SHOPS. PLEASE DO NOT SEND THE COMMITTEE YOUR TOKENS, A COPY WILL SUFFICE. PLEASE REMEMBER TO INDICATE THE COLORS FOR EACH OF THE DENOMINATIONS AND INCLUDE THE OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF EACH TOKEN. YOUR HELP IS GREATLY APPRECIATED BY THE COMMITTEE AND WILL BE ACKNOWLEDGED.

Your listings or information may be sent to either Jerry R. Roughton, P.O. Box 831 Kenansville, NC 28349, or Tony Chibbaro, P.O. Box 420, Prosperity, SC 29127.

BOOK REVIEW

"Canneries of the Eastern Shore"

Canneries of the Eastern Shore is the title of a new book by Mr. R. Lee Burton, Jr. This comprehensive work sheds a new light on a highly specialized area of exonumia, the collection of cannery tokens.

The author is an avid numismatist and collector of memorabilia from Maryland's Eastern Shore. This area, embracing eight counties, was at one time domininated by a thriving canning industry that reached its peak in the period between the two World Wars.

Mr. Burton bagan collecting cannery tokens and labels as a retirement hobby. It soon became evident to him that there was little recorded information, about this collecting area. After more than a decade of research and information gathering, the author has assembled a work that represents probably the most complete history of Eastern Shore canning that exists.

Burton discusses the beginning of the canning industry on the Eastern Shore where factories were established to package oysters in the winter months, and in the summer concentrated on fruit and vegetable crops. For many years Burton says it was a custom to account for work involving picking, peeling, shucking oysters, and so forth, by using a metal check or token. These were dispensed from patented check holders. These checks existed in many interesting shapes including octagonal, heart shaped, round, oval, and so forth. Most of the checks had identifying initials stamped on them with numerals of various ascending values to indicate the amount of work performed. In the work, Burton also discusses the rarity of the canning tokens. The author estimates that in the early years of the industry on the Eastern Shore, a few hundred tokens were enough to have on hand for any particular facility. As the operations grew, so did the need for more tokens. Actual account of the checks for several medium size canneries revealed from 8,000 to 12,000 tokens on hand. This large volume of tokens explains the need for exchange tokens, that would enable tomato skinners, for example, to exchange 50 one-bucket tokens for a single 50-bucket check.

Canneries operating in each of the eight Eastern Shore counties together with their locations and the first and last dates in which they appeared in directories are listed. The tokens associated with these canneries are also illustrated in full size pictures. Mr. Burton also establishes a listing of the tokens by county and establishes a numeral for each. This should collectors of this type token to establish a check list of their own personal collections.

The Canneries of the Eastern Shore is a top quality, hard bound volume consisting of 206 pages with numerous pictures. The author has provided an annotated bibliography for scholars interested in pursuing the history of tokens and canneries in further detail.

Canneries of the Eastern Shore by R. Lee Burton, Jr., is published by the Cornell Maritime Press, Inc., P.O. Box 456, Centreville, Maryland. The price of the volume is $22.95 from the publisher.

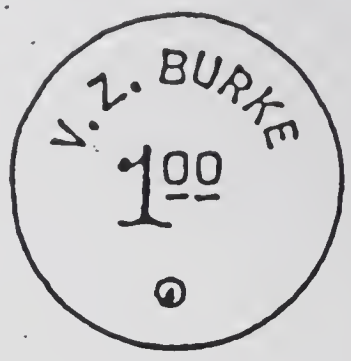
Review courtesy of Curtis Judge

S.C. Ingle System Mavericks

by Tony Chibbaro

The list outlined below is comprised of all the presently-known Ingle System maverick tokens attributable to South Carolina. All but one have been positively attributed using a 1914 Dun or Bradstreet. Many of the below were reported by the devoted Ingle System cataloger, Lloyd Wagaman.

MERCHANT	CITY / TOWN	DENOMINATIONS KNOWN	PATENT DATE
E.E. Bishop	Charleston	1¢¢	1909
W.J.H. Brandt	Charleston	10	1909
V.Z. Burke	Columbia	1¢¢,1	1909
(TAMS maverick #8329 is a listing of a 1¢ token from a B.Z. Burke. Is this TAMS listing a typographical error, or perhaps a die-cutting error, or could there be another merchant with the name B.Z. Burke?)			
Busy Bee	Aiken	15	1909
(Lloyd Wagaman remarks that this is the only 15¢ Ingle System that he knows of.)			
F.G. Craddock	Fairfax	1¢¢,5	1909
S.C. Crosby	Union	1¢¢,50,25,10,5,1	1909
S.W. Dickson & Co.	Westminster	1¢¢,50,25	1914
(1914 Dun lists S.W. Dickerson & Co., but 1914 Bradstreet shows S.W. Dickson & Co.)			
P.M. Durham	Central	25	1909
B.L. Fowler	Union	25,10,1	1909
B.A. Fulmer	Columbia	5	1909
(TAMS maverick #8338 is listed as B.S. Fulmer. Again, is this a typo, a die-cutting error, or a legitimate listing for an actual merchant?)			
R.P. Funderburk	Columbia	5,1	1909
J.W. Gilreath	Greenville	1¢¢	1909
W.C. Hammett	Spartanburg	10,1	1909
H.R. Harter	Fairfax	25	??
Mrs. M.J. Mabry	Union	1¢¢,10,1	1909
Moore & Wilson	Lake City	1¢¢,1	1914
(This listing was garnered from the extensive Ingle System listings in the Florida Token Society newsletters. This is the only attribution that I have not been able to corroborate through directory listings.)			
A.J.H. Nolte	Charleston	5,1	1909
R.L. Poole	Neeses	1¢¢,5	1914
(These tokens have been reportedly used in a small community called Poole's Mill, about 10 miles from Neeses. Directory listings show R.L. Poole in Neeses, though.)			
L.C. Rodgers	Gaffney	1¢¢,5,1	1909
(The 1¢¢ token is not a maverick. It has Gaffney, S.C. as part of the wording on the token.)			
T.T. Speaks	Fairfax	1¢¢	1909
A.G.T. Spradley	Warrenville	1¢¢,25	1909
C. West	Greenville	5	1909
(This token has the address 1511 Buncombe St. as part of the inscription.)			



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CAROLINA TAMS QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the CAROLINA TOKEN & MEDAL SOCIETY
VOL. 7 NO. 3 1987 WHOLE № 27

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear CAR-TAMS member,

I hope this newsletter finds everyone thawed out from the recent snowstorm. And I hope Santa was good to you last month and brought you that special token or medal you were wishing for.

My special Christmas wish for CAR-TAMS was that we would get a few new members. That's why I've started a couple of new columns which will appear regularly in the upcoming issues of the Quarterly.

The "New Finds from S.C." column made its first appearance in the last issue. It features rubbings and descriptions of newly discovered trade tokens from the Palmetto state.

The "Southeastern Maverick Column" makes its debut with this issue. I hope this is the column which will attract some new members from states other than the Carolinas. This column will feature maverick tokens which are thought to be from one of the Southeastern states - not just tokens thought to be from N.C. or S.C., but ones that could be from Florida, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, etc. The appearance of this column on a regular basis may attract some more "out-of-state" members.

Well, that's about it for now. But before I end I would like to wish everyone a happy and prosperous 1988.

Regards,

Tony Chibbaro

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BOOK REVIEW

Lloyd Wagaman's long-awaited book on Ingle System mavericks has just recently been printed. Titled A Checklist and Aid to Attributing Ingle System Scrip, the catalog has been several years in the making. The tremendous amount of research done is borne out by the presence of listings for 3,365 different merchants, approximately 70% of which have been attributed. Each of the 80 pages averages about 40 listings. There is an adequate number of photographs and space is thoughtfully provided for future listings and attributions.

The only drawback, which doesn't amount to much, seems to be the quality of the printing. To avoid the steep price tag that would have resulted from typesetting, the manuscript was submitted in camera-ready form. This has led to some uneveness and lightness of print. But this slight disadvantage is actually inconsequential in comparison to the wealth of information provided to the active token collector.

Lloyd Wagaman should be congratulated on a job very well done. And every token collector worth his salt should have one of these attribution tools in his library.

The 8½" x 11" paper-covered book can be ordered from: IKO-TAMS Book Fund, 332 Duncan Drive, Camby, IN 46113. The price is $ 6.95 postpaid.

Tony Chibbaro

This issue and the follow-up issue to come very shortly after (actually the last issue of 1987) are reaching you very late. I do apologize to all the members for the tardiness of these last two issues. The big reason is that I have rejoined the ranks of the teaching profession again after some ten years. The enormous amount of work in having to start-up a new art program in the public schools has been a real challenge and drain on my free time.

I want to thank our president, Tony Chibbaro, for all his help and especially for the writing he has been submitting to the QUARTERLY. I want to encourage all our members to submit articles, news items or what have you that would be of interest. Articles do not necessarily have to be forged from years of research--your own feelings expressed about what's going on in exonumia, or something about your own area of collecting would certainly be fine. To those who continue to help in various ways I extend my thanks.

The special PLASTIC FOOD STAMP TOKENS OF THE CAROLINAS catalogue is presently "in the works" and will be forth coming as a supplement to the first issue of 1988. I will hopefully have both states on the computer by mid-February and to the printers soon after.

I would like to see the organization have more meetings planned for 1988, but we need to have better attendance for these meetings. I would like to hear from our members on what can be done to have you (assuming you live within a reasonable driving distance) attend the meetings. If you will please write to either me (P.O. Box 831, Kenansville, NC 28349); or Tony Chibbaro (P.O. Box 420, Prosperity, SC 29127) and give us your suggestions. We would appreciate your comments as well.

Lastly, I want to close out this past year by remembering two of our members who died in separate accidents, Perley Hargraves of Holly Ridge, N.C. and Richard Walker, a past president of CAROLINA TAMS from Lexington, N.C. We extend to their families our sincere condolences.

My hardiest best wishes to all our members for a specially bright 1988.

Jerry R. Roughton, Editor

FREE CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED: PA merchant tokens, George Washington storecards, old charge coins and John Wanamaker tokens, medals, trade cards, etc.
Thanks! George Ganter, 580 E. St. Andrews Drive, Media, PA 19063-5804

WANTED: S.C. Transit Tokens-- Atwoods#s 110A, 310A, 450A,B,C,D,E 460A,B; 490B,C; 650A,B; 750A; 880A,B. Will Swap or Pay Cash 2X Catalog minimum. Curtis H. Judge, 4505 Cherry Valley Dr., Rockville, MD 20853

Southeastern Maverick Column

by Tony Chibbaro

I believe the time is right to start a regional maverick column featuring tokens thought to be from the Southeast. Any member of Carolina-TAMS is free to send descriptions or rubbings (preferably good rubbings) of any token which he thinks may be from any Southeastern state, along with information on his reasons for believing it to be Southeastern in origin (for example - die style, local or regional last name, or circumstances surrounding the acquisition).

The following tokens are all from my collection. I have tried to attribute them all to South Carolina, but have not had any luck. They could easily be from some nearby state, but they cannot be attributed until the information is placed into the hands of other collectors.

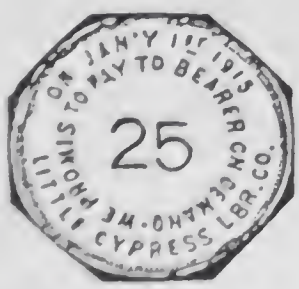
So, if any of you CAR-TAMS members have maverick tokens languishing in your collection, I urge you to send me a good rubbing (along with a few words about how you acquired it and why you think it to be Southeastern) and I will list it in future columns. And, if anyone can attribute any of the following tokens, please let me know, and an attribution list will be started in the next issue. My address is: PO Box 420, Prosperity, SC 29127.

1. Obv - DAVID / STRAYER
   Rev - GOOD FOR / 5 / IN MERCHANDISE
   (brass, 19 mm, round)
   (purchased from a Savannah, Ga. exonumia dealer, Southeastern die style)

2. Obv - GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE AT / B.W.D. GORRELL'S
   Rev - 5
   (brass, 19 mm, round)
   (purchased from a Tenn. dealer, SE die style)

3. Obv - THE / BRUNSWICK / SNOKE
   Rev - GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
   (nickel, 25 mm, round)
   (purchased from a N.C. dealer, reverse die shown in the Virginia token book)

4. Obv - TRADE CHECK / D.C. JOHNSON / PAYABLE AT M.W. CO.
   Rev - 10 (within rays in form of a star)
   (aluminum, 25 mm, round)
   (purchased with other SE tokens, die style shown twice in the Florida token book)



5. Obv - ON JAN'Y 1st 1915 / WE PROMIS (sic) TO PAY BEARER ON DEMAND / 25 / LITTLE CYPRESS LBR. CO.
   Rev - 25
   (aluminum, 29 mm, octagonal)
   (originally purchased at the ANA show in Atlanta, SE die style, cypress lumbering confined to SE)

(continued on page 7)

"beauty shops on every corner"

Beauty shops, or salons emerged in the decade following the First World War which brought with it a great many changes. One revolutionary change to occur that directly fostered the growth of the beauty shop is described by Frederick Allen as, "a real change in the American feminine ideal." "The most conspicuous sign of what was taking place," writes Allen in his ONLY YESTERDAY, "was the immense change in women's dress and appearance."

Changes in women's fashion— the short skirts, long waisted dresses, silk stockings and knickerbockers— all mirrored the look women bent on freedom had. "Freedom," says Allen, "to work and to play without the trammels that had bound them heretofore to lives of comparative inactivity." He adds:

> "The vogue of rouge and lipstick, which in 1920 had so alarmed the parents of the younger generation, spread swiftly to the remotest village. Women who in 1920 would have thought the use of paint immoral were soon applying it regularly as a matter of course and making no effort to disguise the fact; beauty shops had sprung up on every street to give 'facials,' to apply pomade and astringents, to make war against the wrinkles and sagging chins of age, to pluck and trim and color the eyebrows, and otherwise to enhance and restore the bloom of youth...."

"The 'beautician'," says Allen, "had arrived." In 1927 some 18,000 firms and individuals were listed in this field according to income-tax records. Earlier in 1924 a lively battle had risen between the professional hair-dressers and the barbers, each vying for ladies wanting the bobbed style. "The ladies' hairdressers very naturally objected to women going to barbers' shops," states Allen, "the barbers, on the otherhand, were trying to force legislation in various states which would forbid the 'hairdressing profession' to cut hair unless they were licensed as barbers." The trade publication Hairdresser, expressed it on a more lofty basis, "The effort to bring women to barber shops for hair-cutting is against the best interests of the public, the free and easy atmosphere often prevailing in barber shops being unsuitable to the high standard of American womanhood." But as Allen points out, "The manufacturers of cosmetics and the proprietors of beauty shops had less than nothing to complain of." The steady rise in the "hairdressing profession" would indeed see in the future "beauty shops on every street."

continued on page 6

Some beauty shops back in the 1930s and 40s in an effort to compete and gain some advertising for their shops resorted to tokens. Two such beauty shops to use trade tokens were Cooks and the Oddity each located in Raleigh, N.C.

The ODDITY BEAUTY SHOP served the public from Room 202 located in the I.O.O.F. building at 15 W. Hargett Street in the downtown section. City directories indicate the Oddity may have started in 1927-28 and continued its operation with only a few changes in ownership until 1937. One can wonder just how many young ladies took advantage of the offer of a permanent on Monday, or Tuesday, or Wednesday with a 50¢ discount, if they used their token. Sitting under that new machine with dozens of electrical cords hanging like vines to curl and set her hair, the young career girl could have the lastest style.

The obverse reads: ODDITY BEAUTY SHOP / ONE GOOD / ON / PERMANENT / MON. TUES. OR WED. / TEL. 2370 / 202 - I.O.O.F. BLDG. / RALEIGH.

reverse: GOOD FOR / ¢ 50 ¢ / 410 (incuse) / IN TRADE

roun aluminum 29mm

COOK'S BEAUTY SHOPPE also located in Raleigh's business area at 118½ Fayetteville Street was first listed in 1928 as Cook's Dressmaking & Beauty Salon. The sole owner, Robena Cook, appears through out the listing years into the early 1930's. In the 1932 edition of Bradstreet the name appears as it does on the token-- Cook' Beauty Shoppe. Although the token lacks the charm of a legend such as the Oddity has, one can still marvel at what 10¢ could have meant at the time of the Depression.

Obverse reads: COOK'S BEAUTY / SHOPPE / PHONE / 628 / RALEIGH, N.C.

reverse: GOOD FOR / CTS 10 TS / IN TRADE

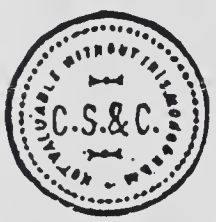
round aluminum 22.5mm

Southeastern Maverick Column

(continued)

6. Obv - J.R. RANSOM & GRAY / 50
   Rev - (Ingle System, 1909)
   (brass, 31 mm, round)
   (supposedly dug in Charleston, S.C., both last names have been encountered in S.C. directories)

7. Obv - BELAIR / PACKING / CO.
   Rev - 4 (within rays)
   (aluminum, 21 mm, round)
   (purchased from a S.C. dealer, SE die style)



8. Obv - NOT VALUABLE WITHOUT THIS MONOGRAM / C.S. & C.
   Rev - GOOD FOR / A 5¢ / CIGAR
   (brass, 21 mm, round)
   (purchased from a S.C. dealer, I have seen this token in other SE collections)

9. Obv - W.E. WILLIAMS CO. / 1 00 / NOT TRANSFERABLE
   Rev - (Ingle System, 1914)
   (nickel-plated brass, 36 mm, round)
   (purchased from a S.C. dealer, a specimen of this token was found with other SE tokens by scuba divers in a safe at the bottom of a river in Georgia - see story in Steve Alpert Mail Bid Sale #22)

10. Obv - J.C. REYNOLDS / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE
    Rev - GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
    (brass, 19 mm, round)
    (purchased from a S.C. dealer, SE die style)

11. Obv - W.J. OLIVER / 5
    Rev - (Ingle System, 1909)
    (brass, 19 mm, round)
    (purchased from a S.C. dealer)

12. Obv - S.F. WARE / 5 (all incuse)
    Rev - (blank)
    (brass, 29 mm, round)
    (purchased at a flea market in Charleston, S.C., die style resembles other S.C. tokens)

13. Obv - MAYNARD LUMBER CORP. / GOOD / ONLY AT / COMPANY STORE
    Rev - GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN TRADE
    (aluminum, 30 mm, round)
    (this token was dug in Horry County, S.C., unable to make a good rubbing so I made this drawing instead)

MARYLAND
MERCHANT TOKENS

by DAVID E. SCHENKMAN

Published by the Maryland Token and Medal Society, this deluxe hardbound 248 page, large format (8½ x 11 inch) volume catalogs more than 2,200 tokens from 225 towns in Maryland. In addition to complete descriptions of the tokens, a price guide has been included. The profusely illustrated book is extensively annotated with historical information about the token-issuing merchants, and the introductory section includes a wealth of information about Maryland tokens.

MARYLAND MERCHANT TOKENS will surely become the standard reference work on the subject. This invaluable book belongs in the library of every serious token collector.

Maryland Merchant Tokens
Book Review by Curtis H. Judge

The Maryland Token and Medal Society wishes to announce the publishing of a significant new reference work covering Maryland merchant tokens. The deluxe hardbound 248 page volume covers more than 2200 tokens from 225 towns in Maryland. Format is in large size (8 1/2 x 11) and is extensively illustrated. A total of 25 deluxe numbered limited edition volumes were printed along with 500 regular circulation copies.

In preparing this work Mr. Schenkman goes to far greater detail than the usual state token catalog. A large ammount of annotation with historical information about the token issuing merchants is included. Interesting sections on token manufacturers such as S. D. Childs, Cussions, May and Sheppard , Dorman´s Stencil and Stamp works and Frances X. Koehler are also included in the introductory section.

As the title suggests the book only includes merchant, advertising and trade tokens. Other types of tokens such as transportation, parking, military have been omitted due to previous cataloging in other works. For the most part tokens issued after the 1950´s have also been excluded as have such items as wooden nickles, encased pennies, and plastic food stamp tokens. The other significant series not included is the Anne Arundel County farm pickers checks. Another Md. Tams member has been cataloging these tokens for several years and plans to eventually publish a similar catalog.

Arrangement of the listings within the catalog is in alphabetical form by town name followed by an identifying number. Each token is fully described by obverse and reverse, size, shape, metallic composition and rarity. Schenkman´s rarity guide decisions are bases upon years of experience in collecting, buying and selling, and reviewing many Maryland collections during the production phases of this book.

Copies of the book may be ordered from MD. TAMS 44 Greenmeadow Dr. Timonium, MD. 21093 Cost is $45.00 each postpaid. Quantity discounts are available for dealers and wholesalers. This volume is the standard reference work for Maryland tokens and should be added to every collectors library.

About the National Scrip Collectors Association

The NATIONAL SCRIP COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION (NSCA) was founded in 1972 by a group of dedicated coal scrip collectors who previously had been meeting on an informal basis for several years.

Its objectives and purposes are: (1) To promote the collecting of coal company scrip (metal and paper) and related tokens. (2) To cultivate good relations between collectors of scrip tokens, and (3) To encourage the study and research of the history of coal mining companies as it relates to scrip tokens and of the companies that manufactured the tokens.

In 1976, the scope of NSCA was broadened to include the collecting of lumber company tokens. It again was expanded in 1979 to cover tokens issued by all mining and manufacturing companies.

Today, NSCA serves more than 600 members in 45 states who collect the scrip (metal and paper) that was used as a medium of wages in a number of industries. Scrip tokens have been found from several industries, including: Coal, Hardrock, Limestone, Copper, and Gold mining; Brick and Clay products; Cotton Ginning and Milling; Sawmill and Forest Products; Paper manufacturing; Iron, Steel, and Rolling Mills; Turpentine processing, Sugar plantations, Food Processing, Lime Manufacturing, Roller Bearing companies; and Candelilla Wax production.

In the late 1800's the industrialization movement in the United States gained momentum. The need for coal to feed the furnaces of industry increased rapidly, and mining started in many states.

Since most of the mines were in remote areas away from the centers of commerce, U. S. currency was difficult to keep on hand. Many companies began to issue scrip tokens as pay for wages. These tokens could be spent at the company store by the miner and his family for food, clothing and supplies. The use of scrip tokens rapidly spread to other industries throughout the country. Tokens which are dated in the 1880's and 1890's have been found by collectors, and the use of tokens continued until the 1950's.

Over 10,000 varieties of coal scrip tokens from 32 states have been compiled by Don Edkins, in the "Edkins' Catalogue of Coal Company Store Scrip". Another 4,000 previously unlisted pieces also have been catalogued.

NSCA adopted the term "scrip" to describe these tokens because of its extensive use in the West Virginia, Virginia and Eastern Kentucky coal fields. Tokens, however, have other names in other areas; for example, "Flickers" in Western Kentucky, "Clacker" in Alabama and "Checks" in East Texas. Other names used include "P'lolly", "Lightweights", "Chinky Tin", "Bingles", "Stickers", etc.

Membership in NSCA includes a subscription to "SCRIP TALK", the official bulletin, which features information on NSCA activities, interesting information about scrip, FREE want ads for members, a regular Mail Auction Sale of scrip, plus other features. National meetings are held in May and October each year where members meet to trade, buy and sell scrip and conduct the business of NSCA.

The Association publishes the "Edkins' Catalogue of Coal Company Store Scrip" and sells the book to members at a reduced price. Usually a package deal of a book and a one year membership is available for new members.

For free application info please contact:

Joe C. Copeland
N.S.C.A. Publicity Director
P.O. Box 221
Oak Ridge, TN 37831

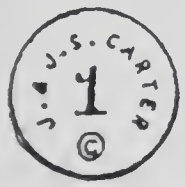
New Finds from S. C.

by Tony Chibbaro

Obv - COMPANY / 4470 / C.C.C. (Cassatt, S.C.)
Rev - GOOD FOR / 1 / GAME
(brass, 21.3 mm, round)
C.C.C. Company 4470 was named Kershaw Company and was located in Kershaw County near the town of Cassatt. Most C.C.C. camps had a recreation hall equipped with pool tables. Obviously this token was good for one game of pool.

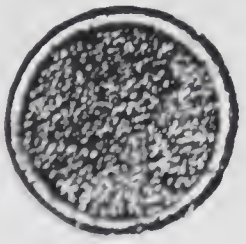
Obv - C.M. POLATTY / 5 (Greenwood, S.C.)
Rev - (Ingle System, 1914 patent date)
(nickel-plated brass, 19.5 mm, round)
C.M. Polatty was listed as a grocer in Greenwood in the teens and twenties.

Obv - S.M. WARD & CO. / RICHFIELD (Richfield Plantation, Georgetown County, S.C.)
Rev - GOOD FOR / $ 2ǫǫ / IN MDSE. (last line incuse)
(aluminum, 27.8 mm, scalloped-8 lobes)
The S.M. Ward Co. was a conglomerate of several rice planters who pooled their resources and approached rice growing as a corporate entity. Samuel Mortimer Ward headed the company which planted several of the old-time Georgetown rice plantation.



Obv - J. & J.S. CARTER / 1 (Westminster, S.C.)
Rev - (Ingle System, 1909 patent date)
(brass, 17.8 mm, round)
J. & J.S. Carter were listed as running a general store in Westminster in 1914.

Obv - THIS CHECK IS GOOD FOR / TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (at bottom) / IN GOODS / AT THE STORE OF / EDDY LAKE CYPRESS CO. / G. Officer (signature) / Subject to discount of / 25% if payable / in Cash. (Eddy Lake, S.C.)
Rev - TWENTY-FIVE CENTS / 25 / NOT TRANSFERABLE
(lilac cardboard, 36.6 mm, round)
Eddy Lake, S.C. was located on Bull Creek, a tributary running between the Pee Dee and Waccamaw Rivers. The Eddy Lake Cypress Co. operated in the early 1900s.

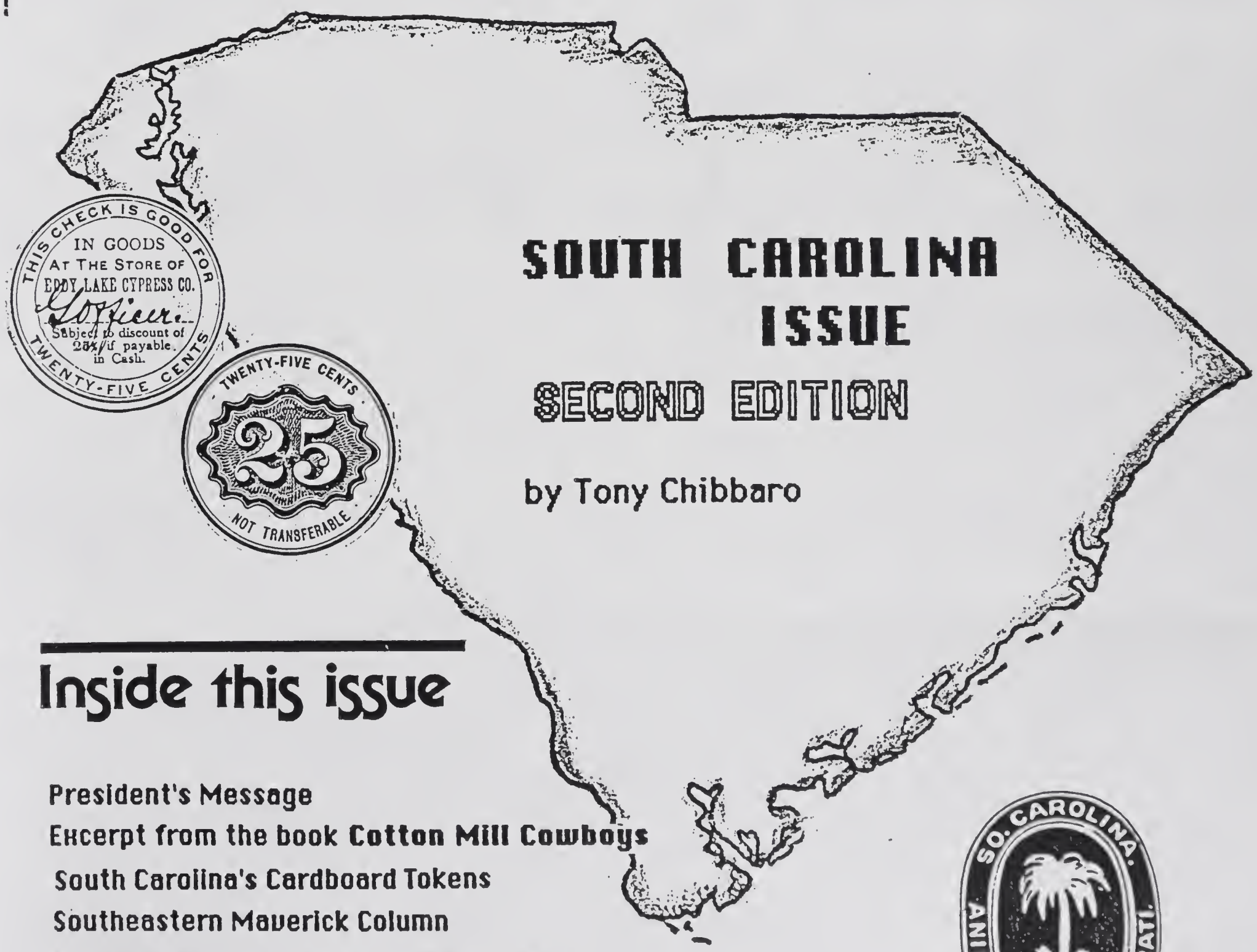


Obv - H.O. REECE (incuse) / GOOD FOR / 1 / SHAVE (incuse) (Newberry, S.C.)
Rev - (blank)
(brass, 24.0 mm, round)
H.O. Reese (note the difference in spelling) was listed in the 1886 Gazetteer as operating a barber shop in Newberry. There appears a small "c" after his name in the directory, which was used in those days to denote "colored person."

CAROLINA TAMS QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the CAROLINA TOKEN & MEDAL SOCIETY

VOL. 7 NO. 4 1987 WHOLE № 28



SOUTH CAROLINA ISSUE

SECOND EDITION

by Tony Chibbaro

Inside this issue

President's Message

Excerpt from the book **Cotton Mill Cowboys**

South Carolina's Cardboard Tokens

Southeastern Maverick Column

"Follin Bros. Cigar Company of Charleston"

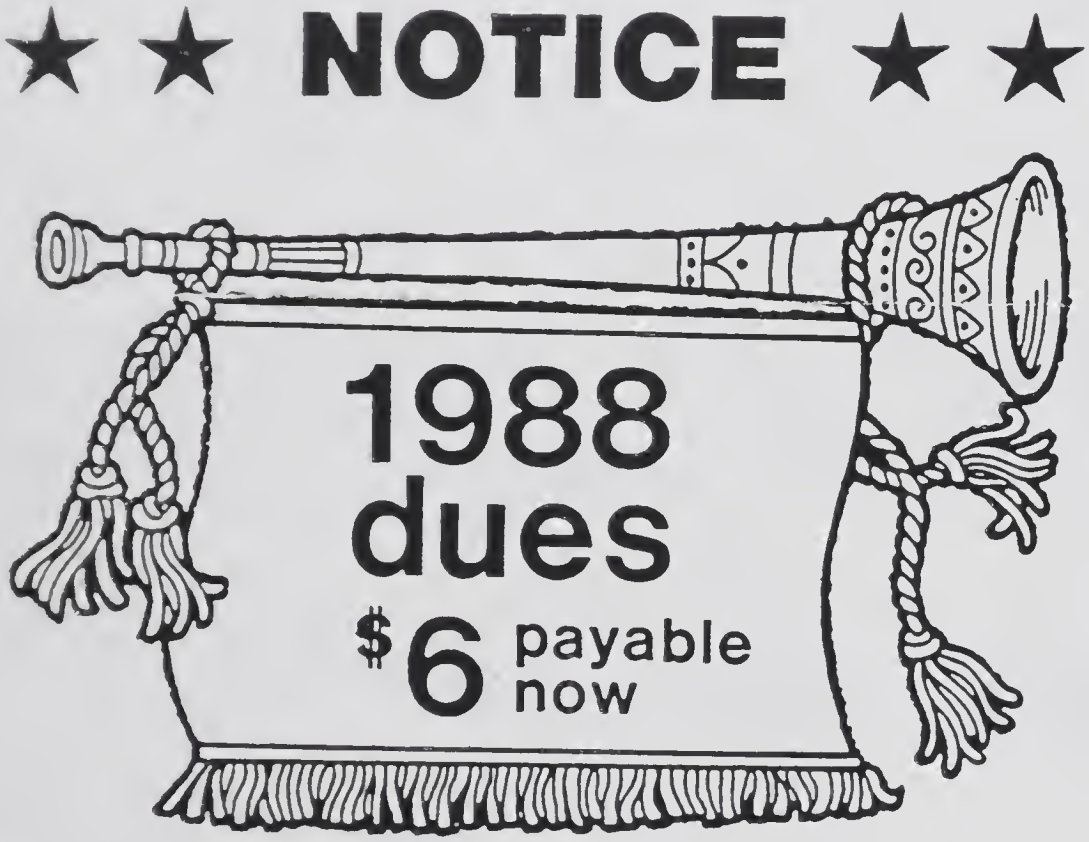
New Finds from South Carolina

"How to Make 'Enhanced' Rubbings"

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear CAR-TAMS member,

This issue will close out volume 7 of the Quarterly. I apologize for its lateness, but two people can only do so much. We need more participation from the membership in the form of articles for the Quarterly and attendance at meetings. I've been promised one article by a member from Florida, but we need a good many more. Jerry and I have been pulling the whole load for the last couple of issues, so it's time for someone else to help out.



You can also help out in another way by paying your dues promptly. Please use the enclosed, self-addressed envelope to send your dues to Jerry. Those not paying by March 30 might not receive another Quarterly.

That's about it for now. I hope to see you at an upcoming meeting. And please take a few minutes to write something for the Quarterly.

Regards,
Tony Chibbaro
Tony Chibbaro
CAR-TAMS Pres.

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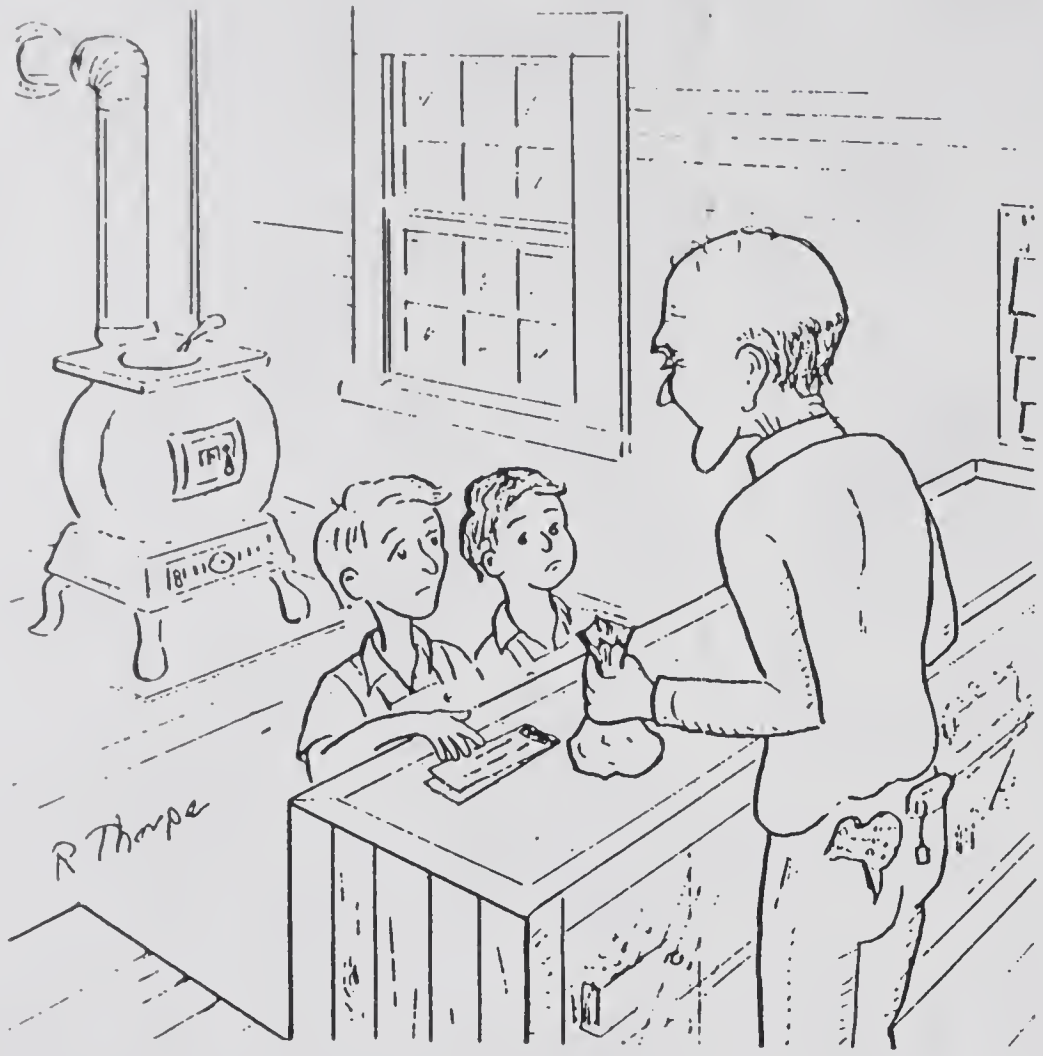
BOOK REVIEW AND EXCERPT FROM COTTON MILL COWBOYS

For those of us that are interested in memorabilia from the cotton mills of North and South Carolina, a night or two of entertaining reading would be provided by the book Cotton Mill Cowboys (c 1984, Richwood Press) by Richard Thorpe. Mr. Thorpe, drawing from the personal experience of growing up near Safie Cotton Mill in Rockingham, N.C., has penned numerous short stories about everyday life in the typical mill village. The book consists of quite a few amusing stories of Mr. Thorpe's childhood memories and reminiscences of growing up "on the mill hill." The author has graciously allowed us to reprint an excerpt from his book (see next page) -- a humorous story concerning the use of the old coupon books which some of us collect. Incidentally, Cotton Mill Cowboys can be purchased for 12.95 plus 1.05 postage from the author at the following address: Richwood Press, 107 Konnarock Cir., Greenville, S.C. 29611.

Mr. Thorpe is also involved in the planning and organization of a new museum on the textile history of North Carolina. The North Carolina Museum of Testile History, Inc. (300 King Edwards St., Rockingham, N.C. 28379) will be located and housed in the old Safie Manufacturing Company building in Rockingham. Of course, any donations of textile memorabilia would be greatly appreciated.



The Dookey Book

When I was young, plastic credit cards were unknown to my family, but we had "dookey books." On many occasions, when we didn't have cash for what we needed, that good ole dookey book would save the day!

Dookey books served as legitimate currency at most mill company facilities and were used by a majority of the employees. The books were made up of coupons representing various denominations of money, ranging from 1¢ to $5.00. Workers could obtain complete books at the mill office in values from $2.00 to $50.00.

The coupon book system made it possible for employees to draw against wages and conceivably spend several weeks of salaries in advance. Legend has it that the coupon folders were called "dookey books" because they could be used at the company-owned stores, but

were not worth a crap anywhere else! It was obvious the company didn't want their workers to spend their money anywhere else because they provided a general store, a restaurant, a barber shop, a service station, and a movie theater. The general store carried a wide variety of merchandise including food, clothing, shoes, fuel, tools, and toys.

Once in a while, when all the coupons from a book had been used except for a couple of cents, Dad would give the folder to one of us as a reward for doing an extra chore. As long as I could remember, the coupons had been used to buy anything we needed, so I assumed they were good as cash at any place of business. Making that assumption once caused me a lot of embarrassment.

The school I attended was on the outskirts of the mill hill, and there were several small stores nearby that catered to the passing children. On several occasions, I had noticed some of the guys running to those stores during recess and returning with treats of all kinds.

One day, I happened to have two cents in a dookey book, so I told my friend Toady I would buy something for us if he would accompany me to one of the stores. Assuming I had cash, he quickly agreed. Shortly after the bell rang for recess, the two of us were peering into a glass case of goodies at a place owned by an elderly gentleman named John Stephens.

In those days two cents would buy a lot of candy, so it took us several minutes to decide how we wanted to spend the money. Once we had agreed on the specifics, I pointed out our selection and Mr. Stephens bagged it up.

As I reached for the small sack, I dropped my dookey book on the counter. Before my waiting hand could close on the bag, the old man jerked it back and said, "Wait a minute young fella, this kind of money won't spend here! Don't you have two pennies?"

"No sir," I replied sadly. "This book's all I got."

"Well I'm sorry," he said, "but I'll have to save this bag for you till you can come back with real money."

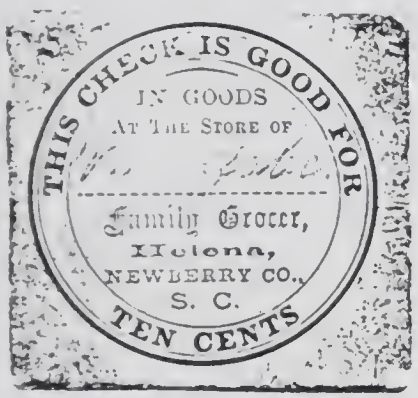
Totally devastated, I silently walked back to school with my disappointed friend. It took a while to get over the humiliation, but the experience wasn't a total loss for Toady. For several days, he was able to get laughs from the other guys by telling how I tried to spend a dookey book at John Stephens' store.

South Carolina's Cardboard Tokens

by Tony Chibbaro

The following article will illustrate and highlight South Carolina's cardboard tokens - the cream-of-the-crop of any given token collection. The reason I say this is because, for the most part, cardboard tokens are older and scarcer than their brass and aluminum counterparts.

Most cardboard tokens were made in the 1880-1900 period, and their use diminished considerably after 1910. This fact makes them older than most metal tokens. They also tend to be scarcer, due in part to their fragile composition. Many cardboard tokens simply have not lasted through the years to make it into today's collections. Brass and aluminum tokens have fared much better; the years don't seem to exact such a toll on their numbers. (Also, I haven't met a metal detecting enthusiast yet who claims to have dug up a cardboard token. This also contributes to their scarcity.)



Obv- THIS CHECK IS GOOD FOR / TEN CENTS (at bottom) / IN GOODS / AT THE STORE OF / WM. ZOBEL (in script) / FAMILY GROCER, / HELENA, / NEWBERRY CO., / S. C.
Rev- TEN CENTS / 10 / NOT TRANSFERABLE
(orange cardboard, 38 mm, square)

This is perhaps the oldest cardboard token in the present group. William Zobel appears in the 1886 Gazetteer as operating a business in general merchandise. He was apparently deceased or retired by 1893, because a C.J. Zobel is then listed in the general merchandise business. Interestingly, the town of Helena is technically no longer in existence. It is not quite a ghost town, people still live there, but it is now considered a part of the city of Newberry. A 2^{00} denomination is also known.

Obv- THIS CHECK IS GOOD FOR / TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (at bottom) / IN GOODS / AT THE STORE OF / EDDY LAKE CYPRESS CO. / G. OFFICER (in script) / SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT OF / 25% IF PAYABLE / IN CASH.
Rev- TWENTY-FIVE CENTS / 25 / NOT TRANSFERABLE
(lilac cardboard, 37 mm, round)

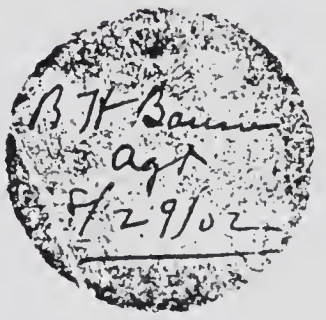
The Eddy Lake Cypress Co. is listed in the 1910 Polk's Lumber Directory under the towns of Eddy Lake and Port Harrelson. Both of these towns are in Horry County, and are only about five miles apart. The company must have gone out of business shortly after 1910, because it is not listed in the 1912 Lumbermen's directory of the 1914 issues of Dun or Bradstreet. I estimate that the tokens were issued around 1900. A 1^{00} token is also known.

(NOTE: I apologize for some of the illustrations that appear in this article, but they are the best that can be done under the circumstances. The colored background that some of these cardboard tokens are printed on will not allow for a good photocopy.)

South Carolina's Cardboard Tokens (continued)

Obv- G.G. CREIGHTON / MILL STORE / PAY BEARER / $ 1.00 / NOT TRANSFERABLE (Wando, S.C.)
Rev- (blank)
(orange cardboard, 45 mm, round)
G.G. Creighton operated a sawmill on the Wando River around the turn of the century. He is listed in the 1910 and 1912 lumber directories. A 5¢ specimen also exists.

Obv- THIS CHECK IS GOOD FOR / ONE DOLLAR (at bottom) / IN GOODS / AT THE STORE OF / GEO. J. HOLLIDAY (in script)
(from Galivant's Ferry, S.C.)
Rev- ONE DOLLAR / $ 1 / NOT TRANSFERABLE
(orange cardboard, 37 mm, round)
George J. Holliday took over the family business from his father around 1900. The Holliday family owned (and still owns) vast tracts of land in Horry County which they used for lumbering and tobacco-growing. The general store, along with the family homeplace, was located at Galivant's Ferry on the Little Pee Dee River. 2$\underline{00}$, 50¢, 25¢, 10¢, and 5¢ tokens exist.



Obv- GOOD FOR / 25 CENTS / H. BAUM.
(from Camden, S.C.)
Rev- B H BAUM / AGT / 8/29/02 (script)
(purple cardboard, 32 mm, round)
Harry Baum was known to have been one of the largest planters in Kershaw County. He also ran a general store and probably used the above tokens to pay his farm laborers. The Baum Brothers were listed in the business directories as early as 1871 and as late as 1893. The were obviously in business as late as 1902, though, as attested to by the date on the reverse of this token. 25¢ and 15¢ tokens are known in a different size and style.

(END)

\- * - * - * - * - * - *

I would like to take a few lines to announce that the Book Committee of the Token and Medal Society (TAMS) has given preliminary agreement to publish the Catalog of South Carolina Tokens that I am presently preparing. This is excellent news. There is much more work to be done on the catalog, though. But you can help by looking through your collections and alerting me to any South Carolina tokens you may possess. Only in this way can we have as complete a catalog as possible. You may mail any rubbings and/or descriptions of S.C. tokens to me at: Tony Chibbaro, PO Box 420, Prosperity, SC 29127.

Vol. 7, No. 4, P.5

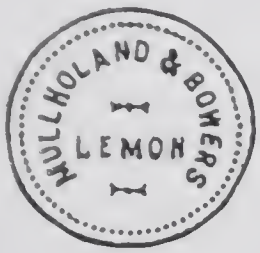
Southeastern Maverick Column

By Tony Chibbaro

VOL. 7, NO. 4 P.O

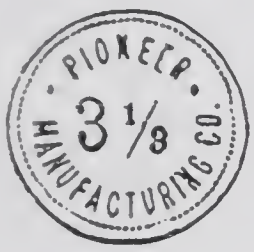
ATTRIBUTIONS

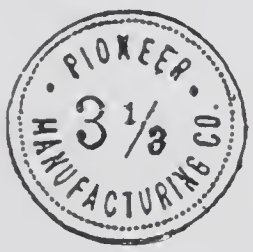
No. 2 B.W.D. GORRELL'S - - Newport, Tenn.
No. 7 BELAIR PACKING CO. - Belair, Md.



NEW LISTINGS

14. Obv - MULLHOLAND & BOWERS / LEMON
Rev - GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
(aluminum, 25 mm, round)
(Is Lemon the town name? There are only two Lemons listed in my 1950 atlas - one in S.C. and one in Miss. The name Bowers is often encountered in S.C.





15. Obv - PIONEER / 3 $^{1}/_{3}$ / MANUFACTURING CO.
Rev - (same)
(aluminum, 24 mm, round)
(A textile production token ?)

16. Obv - AT / FRANK BRALEY'S / STORE
Rev - GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN GOODS
(brass, 27 mm, round)
(dug up near Timmonsville, S.C.)

17. Obv - G.R. BEASLEY / GOOD FOR / 2¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE
Rev - (blank)
(orange cardboard, 36 mm, round)
(rumored to be a South Carolina token, these have turned up in a small quantity of different denominations recently.)

18. Obv - GOOD FOR LOAF BREAD / H.F. PRATOR
Rev - (blank)
(brass, 19 mm, round)
(from an old time Columbia, S.C. collection)

19. Obv - NEWSOM LUMBER CO. / 100 / CENTS.
Rev - J W T (letters individually counter-stamped)
(brass, 29 mm, round, all letters incuse)
(reportedly dug up near Spartanburg, S.C., I've been told there was a Newsom, N.C. listed in a 1924 post office directory)

Please send good rubbings of tokens you would like to have listed to: Tony Chibbaro, P.O.Bos 420, Prosperity, SC 29127. This column cannot be a success without your help. Thanks to Joe Copeland and James Boswell for the two attributions above. If you send in rubbings, remember to include a sentence or two about how you obtained each token and why you think it may be from one of the Southeastern states.

The picture and article reproduced on this page were taken from a book titled Charleston and Vicinity - Illustrated . The book was originally published in 1901 by the Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co. in conjunction with the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition held that year in Charleston. The purpose of the book was to acquaint expo visitors with the Charleston area and its merchants and manufacturers. Of the 200 or so businesses mentioned in the book, this company is the only one known to have issued tokens.

CHARLESTON AND VICINITY—ILLUSRATED.

FOLLIN BROS.

In this review of our leading representative commercial and industrial enterprises, that of Messrs. Follin Bros. is entitled to more than passing mention. This business was established many years ago, and has always borne the highest reputation as a producer of and dealer in cigars and tobacco of merit and worth. Their establishment at 260 King street comprises the entire first floor and basement, admirably appointed for all requirements of the business.. This house manufactures the well-known "King Clay" and "Key West Cubans," two of the best known and most popular five cent cigars on the market. Their "La Fernandina" is also a popular smoke, and is made in 5, 10 and 15 cent sizes. Their high grade cigar is the "Garcia," made in 10, 15 and 25 cent goods, and it is correct to say right here that there is no cigar in the country, for the price, that can equal it. Besides the manufacturing department, the firm are dealers in tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and smokers' articles, carrying a large stock of these goods. They are sole sale agents for the popular brands as "Limited," "Red Meat," "Our Peach" and "Half Shell" plug tobaccos. The house has built up a large trade in these goods along with its own productions, and is without doubt the leading enterprise of its kind in this section. They ship throughout South and North Carolina, and some into Georgia, keeping two traveling men on the road. Mr. J. E. Follin is now sole owner of the business, and has grown up in it, understanding its every feature and detail. He is an able, enterprising and progressive business man, highly esteemed in trade circles.

Obverse

FOLLIN BROS. COMPANY / CIGARS / 260 / KING / STREET

Reverse

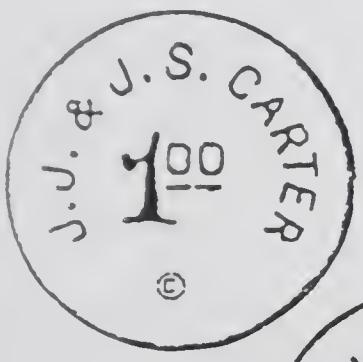
GOOD FOR ONE / 5 / CENT / GLASS OF SODA

(aluminum, 24 mm, round)

New Finds from S. C.

by Tony Chibbaro

Obv - THE FAIR STORE / J.M. / VICKERY , /
PROP. / SENECA, S.C.
Rev - GOOD FOR / 5 / IN MERCHANDISE
(brass, 21 mm, round)
The Fair Store is not listed as such in the mercantile directories. The only listing that appears is that of J.M. Vickery, doing business in the line of dry goods, notions, and shoes in the teens and twenties.



Obv - J.J. & J.S. CARTER / 1 00 (Westminster, S.C.)
Rev - (Ingle System, 1909 patent date)
(copper, 35 mm, round)
The last issue of this column illustrated a 1¢ token from the firm of J. & J.S. Carter. The token shown at left is from the same company, but it contains an extra "J." in the title due to a die-cutting error. The firm operated a general store in 1914.

Obv - J.F. BLAND / MAYESVILLE / S.C.
Rev - GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
(brass, 21 mm, round)
After 1914, J.F. Bland is primarily listed as operating a vehicle sales business. But in 1893, he is shown as operating a general store, and again in 1914 as operating the Mayesville Meat Market. A 1 00 denomination has recently been reported.

Obv - CANNON BROS. / FRUITERS / ORANGEBURG, S.C.
Rev - GOOD FOR / 5¢ / SODA WATER OR CIGAR
(aluminum, 21 mm, round)
This company is listed for the years 1914 through 1923 as operating a fruit and confectionery business.

Obv - S.E.F. (Charleston, S.C.)
Rev - GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
(brass, 21 mm, round)
This particular token was purchased with several Charleston tokens; and the diework is similar to other known Charleston tokens. I have attributed it to S.E. Follin , a cigar and tobacco dealer listed from 1917 to 1933 (also occasionally listed as the Follin Cigar Store). There were other Follins listed as being in the cigar sales and/or manufacturing business. The Follin Bros. Co. also issued a 5¢ token (see elsewhere in this issue).

Obv - J.S. PADGETT / ISLANDTON, S.C.
Rev - GOOD FOR / 5 / IN MERCHANDISE
(brass, 21 mm, round)
I cannot find this man or business listed in any of my directories. Does anyone have any info ?

HOW TO MAKE "ENHANCED RUBBINGS": CONQUERING THE PROBLEM OF MESSY ILLUSTRATIONS

by Tony Chibbaro

One of the obstacles encountered when submitting articles to any token collector's newsletter is the problem of providing suitable illustrations of the tokens being written about. Photographs tend to be impractical and expensive; and most rubbings tend to be messy and lose their clarity when duplicated in the publication process. During a recent phone conversation, fellow FTS Robert Waters asked me about the technique I use for my articles in the Carolina - TAMS newsletters. My letter in answer to his query has provided the basis for this article.

I have experimented with several different methods of making pencil rubbings in the last couple of years, and have refined my technique in efforts to obtain a result which would reproduce well in newsletters. The technique involves a bit more than just a token, a pencil and a piece of paper. But a little extra work can produce an illustration which is very clean and looks good when appearing in an article.

The finished product would probably best be called an "enhanced" photocopy of a rubbing. Items needed for the procedure are: a token (naturally), a pencil (I prefer the red end of the familiar red/blue pencils), a piece of paper (preferably a small note pad of thin pliable paper), a bottle of Liquid Paper - Just for Copies (not the regular Liquid Paper; this special kind is necessary), a black felt-tip pen (with a small, extra-fine tip) and access to a photocopier.

The first, and most important, step in the procedure is the initial rubbing. Taking a few extra moments to make a nice rubbing will save a lot of work later when it's time to "enhance" the photocopy. A good, clean rubbing with strongly defined lettering and relatively few stray marks is not absolutely necessary, but will improve the end result considerably. To achieve this result, I place the token beneath the top page of the note pad and I use my finger (or thumb) to press the paper onto the token. I press hard enough to make the paper form into an impression of the token, but I am careful not to cause the token underneath to slip or slide. This is why I use a small note pad instead of a single sheet of paper; the pad can be moved carefully without disturbing the placement of the token. This allows me to maneuver the pad into any position that I need.

The impression which now appears in the paper allows me to see all of the lettering and devices clearly. I begin the rubbing by doing the rim and any denticles or rim ornaments first. Then I move to the letters, being careful to take my time and rub each letter individually, trying to direct the pencil tip in the shape of the particular letter. (Up and down for I's and 1's, in a circular motion for O's and D's, etc.). A blunt pencil tip seems to work best. A freshly sharpened pencil makes too many extraneous marks, as does the blue side of the red/blue pencils. The illustration to the left is what I end up with after this first step. Notice that there are a few stray marks, but not too many. Remember that the fewer extraneous marks the better, as a clean rubbing will not need much touch-up work later.

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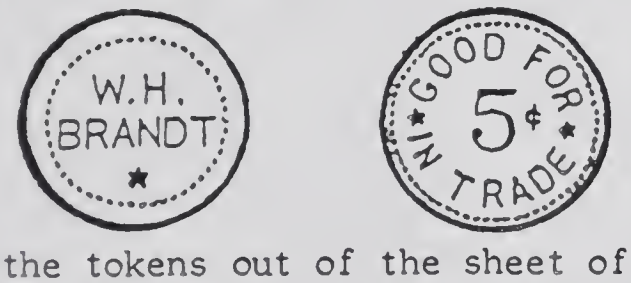
How to Make "Enhanced Rubbings" by Tony Chibbaro - continued

Then take the rubbing to the photocopy machine and make 2 or 3 copies at different darkness settings. Then I choose the best photo-copy of the bunch - the one which is dark enough to show all the letters clearly but not so dark that the stray marks seem to multiply. Shown at left are 3 sets of illustrations. The top set is obviously too light. And the bottom set is obviously too dark. It's not hard to see that the middle set is the one to choose..

After selecting which copy to touch up, I begin this part of the procedure with the bottle of Liquid Paper - Just for Copies. This special type of Liquid Paper is required because the "ink" of the photocopy will be smeared if the regular type of Liquid Paper is used. Use the small brush and carefully paint over as many of the extraneous marks as possible. I then use the felt-tip pen, sparingly, to darken any weak letters, missing denticles, light rims, etc. I occasionally use a coin or token of the proper size (usually a little smaller than the token in the rubbing) to darken a light rim, but I only use coins without edge reeding so that I will avoid a "bumpy" result.



I then take this enhanced photocopy back to the Xerox machine for a final copy. See the illustration to the left. I make this one final copy so that any final touch-ups (felt pen or Liquid Paper) can be done. After all final enhancements, I then use scissors to cut the tokens out of the sheet of paper, cutting close to the rim in a circular manner. The procedure is now finished and the "enhanced" photocopies are now ready to be pasted into the final, camera-ready copy.

If you try this procedure yourself, it may take you a few times to get the hang of it. But I believe that, with practice, you will be very pleased with he quality of the results. After you become an expert, you will find that you can do a token, start-to-finish, in about 10 minutes. And the procedure lends itself well to multiple tokens being done simultaneously. If you have any questions or comments, I will be glad to correspond with you on this subject. Address: P.O. Box 420, Prosperity, SC 29127

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